No. G. 9148—*P. H.* 10-35-19, *dated Bangalore, the* 17—18*th May* 1937.

Under Section 20 of the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, IX of 1921, as amended by Regulation, IV of 1929 and IV of 1930, Government are pleased to make the rules issued with Notification No. G. 2463—San. 61-30-7, dated 22nd September 1931 (annexed hereto), applicable to the Seringapatam Town Municipality.

By Order,
M. VENKATESA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

Rules under the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation.

1. In these rules, "Regulation" means the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, IX of 1921.

"Section" means section of the above Regulation.

Section 3.—

2. The officer to whom the local executive officer may delegate his powers shall be of the rank of a Health Officer or shall hold the diploma of Public Health. No legal proceedings under the Regulation shall be instituted without the permission in writing of the President or the Commissioner as the case may be.

Section 20 (*b*).—

3. The area within which the local executive officer of a Municipal Council shall exercise powers shall be the Municipal limits of the place.

Section 20 (*c*).—

4. *Cleanliness of Vessels.*—All vessels, receptacles or utensils used for manufacturing or preparing food or containing any food intended for sale shall be cleansed with clean boiling water before and after use and shall be kept in a constant state of cleanliness. In case of food likely to be acted upon by the metal of the vessels, receptacles or utensils in which the food is manufactured, prepared or contained for purposes of sale, precautions shall be taken to prevent such metallic contamination.

Section 20 (*d*).—

5. *How notice of Admixture, Addition or Deficiency shall be given.*—If the vendor of any article intended for food knows that it is admixed with any foreign substance whatsoever or that any component part has been abstracted therefrom, he shall give due notice of such admixture or abstraction by means of distinct and clear labels in Kannada or in any other language likely to be read and understood by the people, affixed conspicuously on each package or receptacle containing the article. Unless the vendor of any food containing an admixture, addition or deficiency, knows of his own knowledge, that the purchaser is able to read and understand the label, he shall give the purchaser the information contained in the label by word of mouth at the time of purchase.

Section 20 (*e*).—

6. The standards of purity prescribed for milk, cream, butter and ghee are follows :—

Milk.—

Cow's Milk.—(1) Where a sample of cow's milk (not being sold as skimmed or separated milk), contains less than three per cent of milk-fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine, by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk-fat or the addition thereto of water.

(2) When a sample of cow's milk or any skimmed or separated cow's milk contains less than 8·5 per cent of milk-solids other than milk-fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be

proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

(3) When a sample of cow's milk, whether sold as cow's milk or as skimmed or separated cow's milk, contains less than 0·5 per cent of nitrogen, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

Buffalo Milk.—(4) Where a sample of buffalo milk (not being sold as skimmed or separated milk), contains less than 4·5 per cent of milk-fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk-fat or the addition thereto of water.

(5) Where a sample of buffalo milk, whether sold as buffalo milk, or as skimmed or separated buffalo milk, contains less than nine per cent of milk-solids other than milk-fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

(6) Where a sample of buffalo milk, whether sold as buffalo milk or as skimmed or separated buffalo milk, contains less than 0·53 per cent of nitrogen, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine, by reason of the addition thereto of water.

N. B.—The minimum limits for nitrogen prescribed above under (3) and (6) are intended to be used in those cases in which a sample of milk when it is analysed, is so far decomposed that an estimation of the proportion of milk-solids other than milk-fat in the sample before decomposition will be unreliable, the proportion of nitrogen not being appreciably affected by decomposition.

Unspecified Milk.—(7) Where a sample of milk, separated milk or skimmed milk, is sold or offered for sale or hawked about, without any indication as to whether it is derived from the cow or the buffalo and by comparison with the minimum limits given for the cow's milk in the above, it appears to be adulterated, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine for the reason given in the above rule or rules which are applicable.

Maximum Limit for Dirt in Milk.—(8) Where a sample of milk, separated or skimmed milk, deposits, on

standing for a period of 24 hours or less, an amount of visible sediment exceeding five parts per 100,000 (both milk and sediment being measured by volume), it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine by reason of its containing an excessive amount of dirt.

Cream.—(9) Where a sample of cream contains less than 20 per cent of milk-fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine.

Butter.—(10) Where the proportion of water in a sample of butter exceeds 20 per cent, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the butter is not genuine by reason of the excessive amount of water therein.

Ghee.—(11) Where the proportion of water in a sample of ghee exceeds one per cent, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the ghee is not genuine by reason of the excessive amount of water therein.

Section 20 (*f*).—

7. (1) No person shall add water or any dried or condensed milk or any fluid reconstituted therefrom or any skimmed milk or separated milk to milk intended for sale, and no person shall, by himself or by any servant or agent, sell or offer for sale or hawk about, any milk to which any such addition has been made.

(2) No person shall abstract any ingredient from milk, without giving due notice of the same, in an unambiguous manner, of the fact of such abstraction therefrom, as prescribed in rules under Section 20 (*d*).

(3) No person either by himself or any servant or agent, shall sell or offer for sale or hawk about, as milk, any liquid in the making of which dried milk or condensed milk has been used or to which water or other diluent or adulterant has been added or from which any ingredient has been abstracted, without due notice of the same to the purchaser as prescribed in rule under Section 20 (*d*).

Section 20 (*g*).—

8. Any receptacle containing dried, condensed, skimmed or separated milk shall be labelled with an adhesive label which shall contain the information and be of the size indicated below. The information shall be in black

type, printed or written in the centre of the label, which shall be of white colour. Nothing else shall be printed or written on the label, except the name of the article. The label shall be clearly visible to the purchaser and shall measure at least 2″×4″ where only Kannada is used or at least 4″×4″ where more than one language is employed.

Section 20 (*h*).—

9. (1) Any person taking a sample of milk for the purposes of this Regulation may add a preservative for the purpose of retaining the sample in a condition convenient for analytical purposes.

(2) The preservative used shall be the liquid commonly known as "formalin" which is a liquid containing about 40 per cent of formaldehyde in aqueous solution.

(3) The amount of preservative added shall be approximately in proportion of one drop of formalin for every 2 oz. of the sample of milk.

(4) Each sample of milk to which formalin has been added by the person taking the sample shall bear a notification on the label to the effect that it has been "artificially preserved."

(5) For the purposes of this rule, milk includes skimmed and separated milk.

10. *Penalty for Breach of Rules.*—Every manufacturer or dealer or vendor who—(*a*) disobeys, fails to comply with or acts in contravention of the provisions made under Rule 4 herein, in respect of cleanliness of vessels, receptacles or utensils used for manufacturing, preparing or containing any food intended for sale, or (*b*) neglects to affix labels to notify in the manner prescribed, the fact of the admixture of foreign ingredients in the case of adulterated articles of food or abstraction of any component part therefrom of any article of food, or (*c*) fails to give the purchaser, in cases mentioned in Rule 5, information contained in such labels by word of mouth at the time of purchase, or (*d*) manufactures, deals in or sells milk, cream, butter or ghee below the standard prescribed in Rule 6 above shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be punished with a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 and with a fine which may extend to Rs. 50 for every subsequent offence.

Order No. T. 2227—R. T. 38-36-13, dated Bangalore, the 25th May 1937.

The following draft amendment which the Government propose to make by virtue of the powers vested in them under Sections 23, 24 and 33 of the Mysore Road Traffic and Taxes Regulation, VI of 1935, is hereby published for information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 12th June 1937 and that any suggestions or objections which may be received from any person in respect of the said rule on or before the date aforesaid will be considered by Government:—

DRAFT AMENDMENT.

Add the following as clause (*j*) to Rule 2 of the Rules regarding permits for motor lorries and renumber the existing clause (*j*) as (*k*)—

"(*j*) belonging to Government or any department of Government."

No. T. 2200—R.T. 38-36-11, dated Bangalore, 18—20th May 1937.

In exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 11 of the Mysore Motor Vehicle Regulation, 1928, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to issue the following amendment to the Mysore Motor Vehicles Rules, 1924, as amended from time to time, the draft in the said behalf having been published already with Notification No. T. 3968—R. T. 38-36-2, dated the 22nd December 1936, published at page 482 of Part IV of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated the 24th December 1936.

AMENDMENT.

Motor Vehicles of Manufacturers, Dealers, and Repairers.

7. Upon application made by the manufacturer, dealer or any repairer of motor vehicles in the form "K" annexed to these rules, the Registering Authority may, in his discretion and on being satified that the applicant

Trade License and General Trade Number.

is a *bona fide* manufacturer of, dealer in or repairer of motor vehicles, grant to the applicant a Trade License in the Form "L" annexed to these rules and also assign to him a general trade number.

7-A. Each such general number shall have assigned to it a certain number of consecutive letters of the alphabet not exceeding seven and shall entitle the holder to have in use in a public place not more than the said number of motor vehicles at any one time.

7-B. Notwithstanding anything contained in Rule 7-A above, the Registering Authority may, upon application by a manufacturer, dealer or repairer, assign to him a larger number of letters than seven and may permit such greater number of motor vehicles than seven to be used at one and the same time, as the Registering Authority may specify and subject to the payment of fees prescribed. A license so obtained shall be deemed to be a certificate of registration in respect of any such motor vehicle for which a certificate of registration has not been obtained under Rule 3.

The period of Trade License.

7-C. The Trade License specified above shall be granted or renewed for the period of each official year.

Provided that every general trade number issued in accordance with Rule 7 of the Mysore Motor Vehicles Rules, 1924, shall be valid for the period for which it was issued. On the expiry of this period and on application under Rule 7 above, a general trade number may be issued and made valid until 30th June 1937, and for such general trade numbers the fee payable shall be Rs. 5 for every month or part of a month of the official year ending with 30th June 1937 which is unexpired on the date on which the general trade number issued under the Mysore Motor Vehicles Rules referred to above expired.

Fees.

7-D. The fee payable for the grant or renewal of a Trade License shall be as follows:—

(i) For a General Trade License with one letter of the alphabet assigned to it, Rs. 32 for one year. If for a shorter period, Rs. 10 for every month or part thereof.

(ii) For every letter of the alphabet exceeding one and not exceeding seven, Rs. 3 for every such additional letter in addition to the fee prescribed under item (i) above.

(iii) For every letter assigned in excess of seven, Rs. 5 for every such letter in excess of seven in addition to fees payable under items (i) and (ii) of this rule.

Exhibition of General Trade number on every vehicle.

7-E. Whenever a motor vehicle is used in a public place under the authority of a General Trade License, it shall exhibit on flat plates affixed to the vehicle in the manner prescribed by Rule 10 of the Mysore Motor Vehicles Rules, the said General Number together with the serial number allotted under Rules 7-A and 7-B above in white letters of uniform size on a red ground. When a General Trade Number is used with a motor vehicle which has been previously registered under the Mysore Motor Vehicles Rules, the General Trade Number shall be shown either to the exclusion of the original Registered Number or shall be affixed to the vehicle in such a manner that the original Registered Number is not visible.

7-F. The General Trade Number shall not be used on any vehicle other than a vehicle *bona fide* in the possession of the manufacturer, dealer or repairer in course of his business as such.

7-G. The Trade License shall be used only by the person to whom it is granted and such person shall not allow or suffer the license or the number assigned in connection therewith to be used by any other person but no offence under this sub-rule shall be deemed to have been committed if the person to whom the license is granted or a person *bona fide* in his employ and acting under his authority is present and in charge of the vehicle or if such vehicle is constructed for use by one person only and is being used by a prospective purchaser for the purpose of test or trial.

Duplicate Trade License.

7-H. A duplicate Trade License may be granted by the original Registering Authority on payment of one half the original Trade License Fees. The word "Duplicate" shall be clearly shown in red ink across the duplicate.

Circumstances under which General Trade number is to be used on a vehicle.

7-I. The holder of a Trade License shall not use any vehicle in any public place with the number allotted except in the following circumstances, namely :—

(*a*) when the vehicle is on test or trial during the course of construction or repairs or after completion in either such case; or

(*b*) when the vehicle is proceeding to or from the prescribed place of registration ; or

(*c*) when the vehicle is on trial for the benefit of a prospective purchaser and is proceeding to or returning from the place where the prospective purchaser intends to keep such vehicle. For such purpose the vehicle may be

driven by the prospective purchaser if he holds a driver's license; or

(*d*) when the vehicle is being taken for delivery to or from the premises of a manufacturer or trader, and from such premises to the premises of a purchaser or of another manufacturer or trader; or

(*e*) when the vehicle is proceeding to or returning from a workshop for the purpose of having a body fitted to the vehicle or for painting or repairs; or

(*f*) when the vehicle is proceeding from the premises of a manufacturer or trader to a railway station or wharf for entraining or shipment, or from a train or ship to the premises of the manufacturer or trader; or

(*g*) when the vehicle is proceeding to an exhibition of motor vehicles for the purpose of exhibition or is returning from such exhibition to the premises of a manufacturer or trader; or

(*h*) in trials and competitions sanctioned by Government; or

(*i*) when the vehicle is proceeding to or returning from any place at which the vehicle is to be or has been offered for sale.

General Trade Number Register

7-J. Every manufacturer, dealer or repairer, who is granted a Trade License under these rules shall keep, in form "M" appended to these rules, a register showing the name of the driver in charge of each of the motor vehicles using the Trade License when allowed to leave his premises and the hours and dates on which such driver was in charge of the vehicle. Such register shall be open to inspection on demand by any police officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector. For the purpose of this rule, the European Head Constables in the State Service shall be deemed to be Sub-Inspectors of Police.

Cancellation of Trade License.

8. The Registering Authority may at any time withdraw the Trade License issued under these rules if the dealer, manufacturer or repairer has used it for unauthorised purpose.

Provided that no order shall be made under this Rule until the Registering Authority has given the said dealer, manufacturer or repairer an opportunity of making any representations which he may wish to make.

By Order,

M. VENKATESA IYENGAR,

Secretary to Government,
General Department.

"K."

APPLICATION FOR TRADE LICENSE.

1. Full name and address of applicant.
2. The General Trade number assigned.
3. Number of consecutive letters of the alphabet required to be assigned with the General Trade Number.
4. The classes of motor vehicles in respect of which the letters of the alphabet are required.
5. Whether the applicant is a manufacturer of, dealer in, or repairer of motor vehicles.
6. Period for which required.
7. Amount of fee paid.

DECLARATION.

I do hereby declare that the trade license applied for by me is required *bona fide* for trade purposes.

Date.....

Place.....

Signature.

"L."

FORM OF TRADE LICENSE.

1. Serial No. of license.
2. Full name and address of licensee.
3. Trade number assigned in respect of the license.
4. Letters of the alphabet assigned with the Trade number.
5. Classes of motor vehicles in respect of which the letters of the alphabet are to be used.
6. Date of expiry of the license.
7. Amount of the fee paid.
8. Date Stamp of office of issue.

Station.....

Dated.....

Inspector-General of Police and Registering Authority,
Motor Vehicles Department, Mysore State, Bangalore.

"M."

Register to be kept and written up from day to day by every manufacturer, dealer or repairer who is granted a trade license under Rule 7 of the Mysore Motor Vehicles Rules.

Date and time when the vehicle goes out	Name of person in charge thereof	The purpose for which the vehicle is sent out	The date and time of the return of the vehicle to the premises	The distinguishing number and letter or letters affixed to the vehicle